



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 26, 2021

Mr. Jason C. Miller
Assistant Criminal District Attorney
Kaufman County Criminal District Attorney's Office
100 West Washington
Kaufman, Texas 75142

OR2021-23310

Dear Mr. Miller:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 901261.

The Kaufman County Criminal District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for all information in a specified case.¹ You claim a portion of the submitted information is not subject to the Act pursuant to section 552.002(d) of the Government Code. You also claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, 552.108, 552.111, and 552.1325 of the Government Code.² We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you assert some of the submitted information is not subject to the Act pursuant to section 552.002(d) of the Government Code, which provides, as follows:

¹ We note the district sought and received clarification of the information requested. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222 (providing if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010) (holding when governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification of unclear or overbroad request for public information, ten-business-day period to request attorney general opinion is measured from date request is clarified or narrowed).

² Although the district attorney's office does not cite to section 552.111 of the Government Code in its brief to this office, we understand it to raise section 552.111 based on the substance of its arguments.

“Protected health information” as defined by Section 181.006, Health and Safety Code, is not public information and is not subject to disclosure under this chapter.

Gov’t Code § 552.002(d). Section 181.006 of the Health and Safety Code, in relevant part, states:

[F]or a covered entity that is a governmental unit, an individual’s protected health information:

(1) includes any information that reflects that an individual received health care from the covered entity[.]

Health & Safety Code § 181.006(1). Section 181.001(b)(2)(A) defines “covered entity,” in part, as any person who:

for commercial, financial or professional gain, monetary fees, or dues, or on a cooperative, nonprofit, or pro bono basis, engages, in whole or in part, and with real or constructive knowledge, in the practice of assembling, collecting, analyzing, using, evaluating, storing, or transmitting protected health information. The term includes a business associate, health care payer, governmental unit, information or computer management entity, school, health researcher, health care facility, clinic, health care provider, or person who maintains an Internet site[.]

Id. § 181.001(b)(2)(A). You do not assert the district attorney’s office is a covered entity. Thus, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 181.006 of the Health and Safety Code. Accordingly, we find the information at issue is subject to the Act, and the district attorney’s office must release it unless it falls within an exception to public disclosure under the Act. *See* Gov’t Code §§ 552.006, .021, .301, .302.

Next, we note some of the submitted information consists of grand jury subpoenas and information obtained pursuant to the grand jury subpoenas. The Act is applicable to information “written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by a governmental body.” *Id.* § 552.002(a)(1). The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. *See id.* § 552.003(1)(B); *see also id.* § 552.0035 (access to judicial records is governed by rules adopted by Supreme Court of Texas or other applicable laws or rules). This office has determined a grand jury, for purposes of the Act, is a part of the judiciary and therefore is not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 411 (1984). Further, records kept by another person or entity acting as an agent for a grand jury are considered to be records in the constructive possession of the grand jury and therefore are not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 398 (1983). *But see* ORD 513 at 4 (defining limits of judiciary exclusion). The fact that information collected or prepared by another person or entity is submitted to the grand jury does not necessarily mean that such information is in the grand jury’s constructive possession when the same information is also held in the other person’s or entity’s own capacity. Information held by another person or entity but not produced at the direction of the grand jury may well be protected

under one of the Act's specific exceptions to disclosure, but such information is not excluded from the reach of the Act by the judiciary exclusion. *See* ORD 513. To the extent the district attorney's office holds the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of records of the judiciary that are not subject to disclosure under the Act and the district attorney's office is not required to release that information in response to the instant request.³ To the extent the district attorney's office does not hold the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, the information is subject to the Act and we will address the submitted arguments against its disclosure.

Next, we note the submitted information includes court-filed documents. Section 552.022 of the Government Code provides for required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record," unless the information is expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although the district attorney's office seeks to withhold this information under sections 552.103, 552.107, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code, these sections are discretionary exceptions to disclosure and do not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 677 at 8 (2002) (attorney work product privilege under section 552.111 may be waived), 676 at 10-11 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under section 552.107(1) may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, none of the court-filed documents may be withheld under sections 552.103, 552.107, 552.108, and 552.111. However, the Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence and Texas Rules of Civil Procedure are "other law" that make information expressly confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. *In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). Thus, we will consider your assertion of the attorney-client privilege and the attorney work product privilege under Texas Rule of Evidence 503 and Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5, respectively. Additionally, you raise sections 552.101 and 552.1325 for this information, which make information confidential under the Act. Accordingly, we will also consider the applicability of these exceptions to the information subject to section 552.022. Further, we will consider your arguments under for the information not subject to section 552.022.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act] and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and

³ In this instance, as we are able to make this determination, we need not address your arguments for this information.

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Upon review, we find the submitted information was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). Accordingly, the information is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. You have not indicated the district attorney’s office has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information. Therefore, we assume no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, we conclude the district attorney’s office must withhold the submitted information in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code.⁴

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG’s Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Kelly McWethy
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KM/jm

Ref: ID# 901261

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

⁴ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.